

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 8.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
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Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,
Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Satisfactory given both in workmanship and prices.
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W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, of Regina, graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world, visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James' Church, Norland square, England, Organist St. John the Baptist Church is prepared to take pupils for instruction on Piano and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and Voice Production. Piano tuned and Organs repaired. For terms apply at the Village River St.

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REGINA LETTER.

FULL REPORT OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Freight Rates Considered.— The Exemptions Ordinance Made Wider—Amendments to Election Law Nuisance Bill—Land Tax Proposal Defeated—Capital Notes.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.
Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:45. Mr. Linscham introduced a bill to amend the Fence ordinances. Bill read first time.

Mr. Haultain's bill relating to slander came up for second reading. The premier explained that it was a purely legal question. At present the law draws a general distinction between a written and spoken slander. The bill dealt with the latter in a single phrase. At present if a woman is slandered, before she can secure any redress it must be proven that she was actually damaged by the slander. The bill proposed a change in this regard, and will make a law that if a woman's chaste reputation is assailed it will be necessary only to prove that such words were spoken to secure the punishment of the slanderer.

Second reading passed.
In committee of the whole, amendments were considered to the Ordinance respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.
The chief amendment proposes to extend the time for which chattel mortgages are security, from one to two years. In a discussion it was shown that in Ontario the period is three years and in British Columbia five years. In Manitoba it is for two years. Mr. Haultain said that the principal advantage in extending the term would accrue to mortgagors who would escape the expense of such frequent renewals. The provision passed and committee reported.

Amendments to the Brand ordinance were then considered in committee. The clause providing for a brand committee of two expert members, who duty was to assist the recorder, was repealed, and the committee is accordingly dissolved. Sec. 7 was also repealed and the following substituted:
The recorder shall consider applications for recording brands according to priority of application to the recorder, and shall designate the particular brand to be used by any applicant and define the place and position it shall occupy on the animal, consulting always the choice or convenience of applicants so far as may be, without interfering with previously recorded brands.

company is an intolerable burden, depressing the whole of the North-West, and hindering proper development of same.

Therefore this Assembly humbly prays that the Dominion Government will exercise the power given them by law, or in the absence of such power will bring in such legislation as will empower the Government of Canada to interfere in the public interest, and bring such pressure to bear on the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company as may be necessary in the true interests of the whole of the people of the Territories, to so reduce their rates as to relieve the people of their unjust burden.

He said that a similar resolution had been passed two years ago, but with very little effect, a small reduction in rates as affecting Eastern Assiniboia only having been secured. He read a comparison of rates between the freight charges on the C. P. R. and on other roads, showing that here in the Territories they were outrageously exorbitant. Last year after paying these excessive freight rates the farmers had to pay out every dollar that remained from the sale of their crops to meet debts and necessarily there was a great deal of distress. If the present rates were maintained our farmers would have to cease grain growing.

Mr. Neff dwelt upon the great importance of this question to the whole country and the necessity of the Assembly doing all in its power towards having this crying injustice to our settlers removed. The previous resolution, referred to by Mr. Davidson, had been sent to the C. P. R. Company. Messrs. Insinger and Jelly spoke strongly on the subject.

Mr. Oliver, whilst earnestly supporting the object of the resolution, objected to the wording and spirit of the second clause, and moved in amendment that it be struck out.

Amendment lost. Motion agreed to, and copy of resolution directed to be forwarded to Minister of Railways.
Mr. Wilkins moved second reading of bill No. 8, to regulate traffic upon public bridges. He explained that it prohibited fast driving, limited the number of animals allowed to cross at one time, and fixed a penalty for malicious obstruction.

Bill read a second time.
Bill No. 7 to amend ordinance re Fences was put through committee of the whole, read a third time and passed. This bill permits of posts of fences in non-enclosed districts being placed 50 feet apart instead of 35 as before.
In committee of the whole on bill No. 7, to further amend Chap. 45 of the Revised Ordinances, respecting exemptions from seizure and sale under execution.

Mr. Neff explained that it was proposed to exempt six cows from seizure instead of two as at present.
Upon motion of Mr. Insinger, who wished to have further proposed amendments considered for distribution to members, the committee rose and reported progress.

Monday, August 13.
Mr. Oliver presented petition from Mosson R. T. of T. re prohibition.
Mr. Knowling asked the Executive Committee: (1) If they have had any correspondence with the Government of Canada respecting the discrimination in freight rates in the North-West Territories? (2) If not, is it the intention of the Executive Committee to do so?
Mr. Haultain: To the first question, no. In regard to the second question, I may say that it is the intention of the Committee to make some enquiries with regard to this important subject which, in all probability, will result in representations being made.

The following bills were introduced by Mr. Oliver and read the first time:
Bill to amend the ordinance respecting Elections;
Bill respecting the Abatement of Nuisances.

Mr. Haultain laid on the table the report of the chief license inspector for the year ending 30th June last.

Bill No. 8, to regulate traffic upon public bridges, was considered in committee, and upon motion of Mr. Linscham, clause 2, limiting the number of cattle allowed to cross at one time, was struck out. The bill as thus amended was read the third time and passed.

Thursday, August 14.
Mr. Betts asked the executive committee: If it is their intention to bring down during the present session any portion of the Public Accounts for the year ending August 30th, 1894; and, if so, what portion and when?
Mr. Haultain replied that the Public Accounts for the year could not vary until he brought down on blue at present but if information regarding any special

and expenditure were required he would use every available means to supply it.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

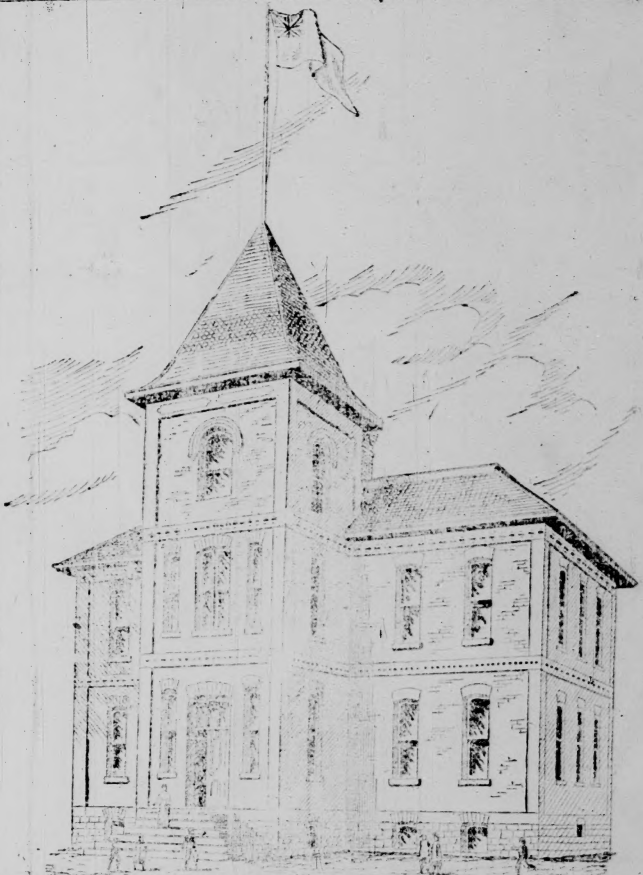
Bill to amend ordinance No. 8 of 1892 respecting the Manitoba & North-Western Ry. Co. (Mr. Insinger).

Bill to amend the Agricultural Societies Ordinance. (Mr. Neff.)

Mr. Oliver's bill re abatement of nuisances, was read the second time, and discussed in committee of the whole. The committee reported progress. The bill defines "nuisance" as "any act, matter or thing that may be injurious to the public in health or comfort; that may be dangerous to human beings or domestic animals; or that may be likely to assist in spreading fire." It gives the limits of nuisances; prohibits the running at large of swine in same; fixes the maximum quantities of coal oil and kerosene allowed on each person's premises; debars in villages the erection of buildings in whole or in part of manure, hay or straw within a distance of one hundred feet from any other building, also any stacks of hay, grain or straw unless the said stacks are distant not less than two hundred feet from any building in the village; and provide for the removal and burial three feet below the level of the ground or destruction by fire, of the carcasses of domestic animals. The penalty is fixed at not exceeding twenty dollars or imprisonment for two months.

Mr. Oliver moved the second reading of bill No. 5 re taxation of land. He said it was a single tax bill which proposed to tax land only, not according to its value, but as land whether improved or unimproved, occupied or unoccupied. The object of the tax was to raise a revenue for certain specific purposes, such as improvement of roads, increase of water supply, and for irrigation, which were the great necessities of the North-West Territories; and, if this country were ever to become an inviting country, these necessities must be met and satisfied. Expenditures such as those on schools benefited the people of the country, while improvements of the nature provided for in this bill benefited the land of the country, and, as it would improve its value more than anything else could, it was but reasonable to provide the money by means of a tax on land as distinct from personal property. That taxes, high in theory and practice, were objectionable, he (Mr. Oliver) admitted, but a thing

Continued in Supplement.



THE MOOSE JAW PUBLIC SCHOOLS STRUCTURE.

OUR TEACHERS.

SHORT SKETCHES OF MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

And a Review of their Qualifications for moulding the Youthful Conception—A "Lucky" School for Principals—Columbian Diploma Won by Moose Jaw.

Herewith we reproduce an engraving of Moose Jaw's public schools structure, which is a credit to the town, from within the walls of which it has often been demonstrated that the North-West educational system is a credit to Canada, and in which school opened for the fall term on Monday of this week.

In introducing this short sketch of the members of our school staff it may not be inappropriate to mention that notice was this week received from John Boyd Thacher, Chairman of the World's Fair Executive Committee on awards, announcing the pleasing fact that Moose Jaw's educational exhibit at the Chicago Exposition in 1893 won a diploma, which has been forwarded to Mr. Larke, the Canadian Commissioner, and will in the regular course reach our Trustee Board.

The first public school in Moose Jaw was opened in 1883, with Duncan Stewart as teacher. It was managed by a provisional board of trustees composed of Messrs. R. Bogue, W. H. Ramsey, and Rev. S. J. Taylor. In 1884 the school district was regularly organized, and it enjoys the distinction of having been the first district organized under the North-West School Ordinance, within the Territories.

A peculiar fact in connection with the Moose Jaw school principalship is that no one has yet resigned the position to take a situation in another school. Each and every principal on leaving has taken a step upwards on the world's professional ladder. This is of course, as it may be viewed; possibly in the estimation of teachers the steps may have been retrograde.

Duncan Stewart, the first principal, left Moose Jaw to become an Ontario barrister; his successor, J. T. Colton, is now a mail clerk

coming out of Winnipeg; Jas. N. Macdonald is editing the Regina Leader; Wm. Rothwell is a school inspector; A. Bowerman is owner of an extensive nursery in Winnipeg; J. A. Calder was promoted to an inspectorate; and still another Moose Jaw teacher, Hamilton Lang, quitted the school for a seat in the editor's chair on THE TIMES.

Subjoined are short sketches of the educational careers of

THE PRESENT STAFF.

Mr. A. M. Fenwick who has now assumed the office of Principal, is an honor graduate (90) in General Biology and Geology of Queen's University, Kingston. Before attending the Winnipeg Normal School, on recommendation of Inspector Hewitt he was granted a Professional Certificate on two years' successful teaching. He holds also a Manitoba Normal Diploma. For the last year he has occupied the position of Assistant Principal and Teacher of Indian Industrial School, Battleford.

The Intermediate master, Mr. M. R. Laycock, is a native of Oxford County, Ontario. He is an undergraduate of Albert College, Belleville. He received training on his Ontario Second Class Certificate at the Toronto Normal School. He has eleven years' experience in teaching, about three of which he has gained in Moose Jaw. Miss J. E. Dickie was born in Wellington, Ont. After receiving her education at the Guelph Collegiate Institute, she spent three months at the Model Training School in Galt. Miss Dickie holds a Diploma from the Winnipeg Normal School, where she attended six months. She has had two years' experience in Ontario, and about three in the West. She commences her second year as teacher of the Junior Department.

Miss E. M. Barnett received her education in New Brunswick. She holds a Second Class Professional Certificate. Her Normal training was obtained at Fredericton under the Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick. Her experience dates over six years—three of which have been spent in her present position as teacher of the Primary Department.

NOTICE.

As I am giving up business in Moose Jaw all parties indebted to me must call and settle their accounts not later than Sept. 1st after which I will place my books in solvent hands for collection. Repay and pay back from this date due for Cash Day.

John Brass. - Main St.
MOOSE JAW.

R. J. HOOD,
Manufacturer and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES.
Ordered work sociably, all repairs made thoroughly, neatly and promptly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.
MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

Aberdeen Barber Shop.

All Branches of Tonsorial Work Executed in Capital Style. Call and Experience it Yourself.

J. McAlpine, - Prop.

I. O. F.
Court Moose Jaw No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.
Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 28th.
C. D. J. Christie, C. E. H. F. Drayer, R. S.

WHOLESALE Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the most world-renowned makers in both imported and domestic wines, liquors and beers kept in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS. Write or call for prices. TERMS.

SPOT CASH. Octavius Field.

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

Friday, August 17, 1894.

CHINA & JAPAN AT WAR.

SINKING OF A TRADER.

Serious Encounters Already Made—Cause of the Trouble—Apology to Britain.

War has been declared between China and Japan. The cause well explained in the following article from the Free Press:

"Though there have been tribal skirmishes in Africa, other international disputes afterwards amicably settled, many predictions of a European war, and warning threats from alarmists concerning the Pamir, yet the world has had a long, undisturbed peace. Suddenly war awakens from its slumber.

The little country of Korea is the immediate cause of the war, but there no Korea it is altogether likely that some other subject of dispute would arise between two countries so opposed to each other as stagnant China and progressive Japan.

When Li-Hi, the present king of Korea, came to the throne, he entered into treaty with both China and Japan; to the former he promised to pay an annual tribute; to the latter he accorded the right to import and export goods and to maintain counter-influence against China. Neither country was to land troops in Korea. China sent spies and kept soldiers dressed as civilians in every part of Korea. Japan retaliated by openly landing troops. Then came a question against the unjust Korean magistrates, in which Japan supported the patriotic leader, China the weak Li-Hi and his ministers. Acting on their right of interference, the Japanese demanded a complete reform of the Korean civil service; taxation must be reduced; civil officers must be awarded according to examination; and not to the richest bidder. Ports must be opened; railway and telegraph lines built; and the mines must be worked. Fearing that she would lose her tribute, China opposed these demands, aided Li-Hi, and assassinated the rebel leader. For the crime of murdering one who was peacefully under Japanese protection, China refused to grant any satisfaction. Such are the complications that have led to a declaration of war. Korea has a population of some ten millions. Apparently the contest is unequal, for China numbers her people at not a lower figure than 390,000,000, while Japan's census gives about 31,000,000. The Chinese have at their command an army numbering from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000, of which 500,000 are prepared for service; and of those so prepared, 250,000 from Peking are drilled in modern tactics and provided with modern equipment; 50,000 more from other places are said to be in equally good condition. The Chinese navy has 200 vessels, of which 100 are steam-powered, and the remainder are sailing ships. Japan's navy includes about sixty vessels, of which 40 are steam-powered, and the remainder are sailing ships. All are in good condition; there being one armor-clad, twenty-four torpedo boats, and several ships built according to the finest English construction. What advantage the Chinese may gain by greater numbers will be met by the superior skill and training of the Japanese. There can be little doubt that in the international arrangement of Korean affairs after the war, an improved form of government will replace the old rule in that country. Meanwhile the resources of the two great nations will be taxed; and now that war has been declared, it is a Chinese dignitary described it, a fight to the bitter end. There are those who declare that Russia is the real influence in the war, encouraging both sides in the hope that in the general paring of Korea, two or three good wintering harbors would be ceded to Russian protection. One paper declares that as soon as the peace is extended, there will be heard a growl from the British Lion.

As to the sinking of the Kow Ching, fire-eating newspapers have been so busy with their own racket of indignation, they have been deaf to explanations and fuller information. As the report first became public, the world was moved with horror at the outrage, with astonishment that the Japanese should commit such an outrage, and with an imperative call for reparation. The fact that the British flag was said to be flying at the time, brought the insult poignant home to every Englishman. Later dispatches, however, say that Japan has apologized to England for sinking the ship while carrying British colors; and that the European officers on board were rescued by the Japanese. It is probable that we may learn that the hoisting of an English flag was a mere unauthorized act of the Japanese crew, and that the Japanese explanation deserves a hearing; and unless her side of the story is satisfactory, then the officers of that fair country have drawn across the records of their navy brilliant achievements, one dark, ineffaceable blot."

The Japanese minister at London, England, informed the Earl of Kimberley, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, that a state of war exists between China and Japan.

Lord Kimberley upon receipt of the notice wired all the British representatives abroad to warn the captains of merchant vessels of the fact in order that they might form their cargoes accordingly. Any contraband war munitions comprised in the cargoes will be handled at the risk of the owners of the vessels.

The Russian newspapers are unanimous in saying that whatever the result of war between China and Japan may be, Russia will not tolerate any diminution of Korean territory or alienation of Korean independence. Russia, it is added, will not permit any interference upon the part of Great Britain or any other power, if such interference endangers Russian interests. Finally the Russian newspapers urge the government to adopt military and naval measures in the Pacific and upon the Russian frontier,

calculated to uphold the interest of Russia should she be called upon to defend them.

The Japanese government has instructed its minister in London to apologize to Great Britain for firing upon and sinking the transport, the Kow Ching, while she was flying the British flag. The Japanese minister has been instructed to inform Great Britain that the commander of the Japanese cruiser did not know that the Kow Ching was a British vessel until after the fight. Capt. Galsworthy, of the Kow Ching, and many other persons who were on board the transport were rescued by the boats of the Japanese warship Naniwa.

On the morning July 27th, the day after the attack on the Chinese transports which resulted in the sinking of the Kow Ching, the Japanese warships Takachiho and Hiei attacked the iron-clad Chen Yuen. After a long and desperate fight the Japanese were beaten off, and the Hiei was disabled. The Chen Yuen though badly damaged succeeded in reaching port in safety, in company with two gun boats that also got away in the engagement, and went into dry dock for repairs. The Chinese are strongly entrenched at Yashan, and the Japanese are unable to dislodge them, being repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses. The Chinese fleet is small.

A despatch to the Times from Shanghai says that reports have been received from foreign officials at Seoul, the capital of Korea, that the Chinese under General Yes, on Sunday last, defeated the Japanese near the city. It is added that the Japanese withdrew to Seoul. Twenty thousand Manchurian Chinese troops have crossed the Korean frontier and are marching to Seoul.

The emperor has dressed Li Hung Chang in the yellow jacket, in consequence of his supposed remissness in prosecuting the war. Twenty thousand Chinese have crossed the Yellow river, and eight thousand have left Mowden for Seoul. Ship officers have been promised double pay as a douceur. Deserters from Tion Tien have been beheaded.

IT HAS APPEARED.

The Dreaded Russian Thistle Has Found Its Way Into the West.

The Russian thistle, or "tumble weed," has made its appearance largely in the neighborhood of Indian Head, and there is now no doubt but that the dreaded pest has made its appearance in Manitoba also. On the receipt of supposed specimens about a week ago, from the Wawanesa ship officers have been promised double pay as a douceur. Deserters from Tion Tien have been beheaded.

A few days ago samples came to the department by express. A Free Press reporter calling at the department was shown the samples in all stages of growth, from an innocent little plant, soft and downy, six inches high, with something the appearance of seaweed in its wilted state, to samples of ten, twelve, sixteen inches and two and a half feet. The weed branches out in a circular form and the stems or stalks have little purple veins running up them. Mr. Greenway's report says:

"The thistle from which they were obtained is along the railway grade and is about 100 yards in length. It is being looked after by the municipality as well as the section men, so that there is not much likelihood of the weed going to seed. It is possible, however, that there are other patches along the line of railway which has not yet been located. The department is determined to see that every precaution is taken to destroy the plant, and to have a thorough inspection of the right of way made by parties on foot. If possible, and before all are destroyed, samples will be collected like those sent to the department and despatched to the Farmer's Institutes throughout the province."—Free Press.

RED HOT BULLETS.

A Startling Proposition of Hermann, the Magician in New York.

A great entertainment was given at the Metropolitan opera house, in New York, in aid of the New York Herald's free fund. A number of prominent stage people took part in the programme, but the chief attraction was Hermann, the great magician. He concluded the entertainment with the original performance of receiving the fire of a squad of riflemen. The regulation military rifles and the regular United States government ammunition were used in the test. Professor Hermann did not handle or even touch the ammunition, which went directly from the hands of the committee appointed to mark the bullets to the soldiers, who fired at Hermann, and fired at him point blank. Professor Hermann caught the previously marked bullets in his hand, and returned them to the committee still warm from the barrels of the rifles.

IRRIGATION.

Movement Looking Towards the Watering of Western Lands.

The Southwestern Irrigation league of the Northwest Territories, including representatives from Springfield, Sprucevale, Jumping Bull and other places, has memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor and the northwest assembly to grant power to districts to organize themselves into irrigation municipalities. These are to have power to borrow money on the credit of the district for the purposes of irrigation, provided three-fourths of the ratepayers of the district are in favor of the same. Should the assembly accede to the request of these petitioners, it is very probable that the whole west of the report lying between the Bow and Elbow rivers up to the Forest hills will be incorporated into a municipal district for irrigation purposes.

Study of Agriculture.

The committee having in hand the question of the study of agriculture in the schools of the Northwest Territories, has reported favorably. The committee finds public opinion largely in favor of teaching the principle of agriculture in the schools, and recommends that a short course be adopted to that end. The report of the committee has been adopted by the full board, and the committee has been further instructed to recommend or prepare a suitable text book for the purpose of introducing the study of agriculture in the schools.—Commercial.

"Is Tablles going to marry the young lady he is with to-night?" She—"No. He's still devoted to his first love."—"Who's that?" She—"Himself."

THE WESTERN WORLD.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES.

Arranged in Brief and Readable Shape for the Information of the Intelligent Reader.

Arden, Man., now has a drug store. It is said that Fort William will have another hotel.

Crops along the Northern Pacific are reported as good.

Brandon defeated the Rounthwaite baseballists 7 to 3.

The Winnipeg Nineteenth rifles are to be increased in strength.

Mr. Alphonse Thibet, a St. Francois Xavier pioneer, is dead.

War has been formally declared between China and Japan.

The Salvation Army have opened a new barracks at Victoria.

Dr. Hamilton's house, at Fort William, has been destroyed by fire.

A Baptist chapel at St. Peter's Indian reserve has been dedicated.

They have had some very cold days at Fort William this month.

Victorious regatta crews were given a warm welcome at Rat Portage.

A company is being formed to engage in halibut fishing on the Fraser river.

The Game Laws have been freely violated in the Vancouver neighborhood.

An eleven of ladies defeated a team of gentlemen cricketers at Port Arthur recently.

Tobb, who is accused of shooting his wife at Nanaimo, is out on bail till the fall assizes.

N. K. Luxton is Manitoba's champion shot. He recently defeated a number of crack shots.

The Golden, B. C., curlers are already organizing and building a rink for next winter's play.

Alfred Bland, of Victoria, for some time missing, is supposed to have been drowned.

Provincial bye-elections in Brandon and Beautiful Plains constituencies will be held on Aug. 23.

The contractor for the Wesley College at Winnipeg expects to have the roof before the snow flies.

Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, will visit Winnipeg during the latter part of January.

John Napier, a rancher north of the Bow at Calgary, was lately bitten very severely by a stallion.

From Duck Lake south of Regina the C. P. R. has had fireguards burned on each side of the track.

Hon. Mr. Daly contemplates making a tour of the Territories and British Columbia in the near future.

Nanaimo's electric light plant, destroyed by a fire of little time back, will be placed by a Mr. Hunter.

The annual picnic of the western division of the C. P. R. takes place at Napinka on August 23rd.

N. B. McInnis, of the Standard office, Regina, had his right hand badly crushed in a press a few days back.

Dr. Macdonald, who left for Ontario in the spring has decided to return to Brandon and resume his practice.

Prairie chickens were seen feeding on one of the principal streets of Winnipeg recently early in the morning.

Two Japanese boys recently passed over the C. P. R. en route to Edinburgh, where they will study medicine.

The Winnipeg school board has declined to give the Roman Catholic schools \$13,000 asked for by them.

T. McGaw, of the Toronto Junction branch of the Molson's bank, has been transferred to the Calgary branch.

Mr. A. F. Eden, of Winnipeg, was tendered a dinner at the Manitoba club, prior to his departure from England.

It is expected that the Chilliwater telephone line will shortly be again in working order, but a large portion is still under water.

The buffaloes that broke out of their pasture at Sir Donald A. Smith's farm at Silver Heights a few days ago, have been recovered.

Dr. Gray, of Winnipeg, has been appointed medical officer at that point in connection with the Dominion Immigration service.

A stone foundation to cost \$2,285, is to be placed under the Winnipeg South Central school; and the basement is to have a concrete floor.

J. M. Savage, the newly elected M. P. for Young, was tendered a banquet by the Alberta Conservatives at Rat Portage. It was a great success.

Rev. C. W. Gordon, the first regular pastor of the West End Presbyterian church, Winnipeg, preached his inaugural sermon on Sunday.

Mr. W. F. Cleveland, of Rounthwaite, Man., has succeeded in patenting a lumber and log tally, which will be manufactured by a Minneapolis firm.

The British Columbia Relief commissioner, after a trip through the district, gives a very encouraging report of the state of the crops in the flooded section.

Mrs. John Lee, died recently at Montreal in her 82d year. The deceased, whose maiden name was Lucie Riel, was an aunt of the leader of the rebellion of 1885.

W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the marine department, will make an hydrographic inspection of Lake Winnipeg, and a survey of the steamboat routes of that lake.

N. Boyd, M. P., says the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba will remain as it now is for some time while A. W. Rose, M. P., an aspirant for the position, says it will be filled shortly.

Westminster church, Winnipeg, was dedicated Sunday morning and evening. Revs. D. J. Macdonnell and A. Grant were the preachers, and the auditorium was crowded on both occasions.

The C. P. R. Telegraph company has given notice that telegrams for China and Japan will be received only subject to prolonged delays, as the governments are

monopolizing the wires for official dispatches.

John Swain, a C. P. R. section man received a severe wound in the chest by a flying fragment from a cold chisel, while working on the line east of Selkirk. He was brought to the Winnipeg General hospital for treatment.

A terrific wind storm swept over Arrow Lake, B. C., recently. The steamer Millicent, lying in Nakus harbor, was broken into two. The steamer Lytton, unloading railway iron, was driven ashore and damaged to the extent of \$2,000.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, accompanied by a party of prominent parliamentary representatives, will arrive in Winnipeg on Sept. 2. A meeting will be held on the following evening and a banquet after the western tour to the coast has been made.

Notice is given in the Gazette that the next session of parliament will be asked to revive the charter of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal company, and to enable the company to be formed from a point on the Manitoba & Northwestern near Arden.

The memorial sent to the governor-general-in-council by the Canadian Catholic bishops regarding the schools and the order of a committee of the privy council recommending modifications in the law has been received by the local government.

The steamer Columbia was burned to the water's edge at Savards on Lower Arrow Lake. The Columbia was the property of the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation company. She was valued. She had on board some fifteen tons of freight, which was also destroyed. No lives were lost.

Nelson has within its limits a few men who cultivate a distaste for alcoholic beverages. Oranges are more effective than almost anything else known. They should be taken, one at a time, before breakfast, at 11 a.m., at 1 p.m., at 3 p.m., at 5 p.m., and at last thing on retiring.

Willie Cadden, son of Mr. Wm. Cadden, of the C. P. R., was killed by a passing train on his life by drowning. He and some other boys were bathing in a slough upon the Indian reservation when he got beyond his depth and was unable to swim. The body was recovered soon after. No inquest was thought necessary.

The forest fires along the line of the C. P. R., between Sismous and Griffin Lake, have spent their fury and now only blackened stubs of trees and ashes supersede what was once heavily wooded land. A few days ago a forest fire broke out in the same section of desolation and ruin. The scenery is much marred and a great deal of valuable timber destroyed.

The two Northern Pacific locomotives, burned in the destruction of the Morris road house recently, were run into Winnipeg a few days ago attached to a freight train. The locomotives had the appearance of being valuable only as old iron, but those who know about such things say that at expense of a couple of thousand dollars they will be turned out of the Winnipeg shops as good as new.

The police of Vancouver have been notified that \$200 reward will be given by the British Columbia government for the apprehension of one Alex. Ducker. This gentleman was the traveling salesman for M. A. Gunst & Co., and absconded from Los Angeles, Cal., on receiving a cheque for \$5,500 and various other things, and has not been seen since. He is about 27 years of age, five feet, five inches in height, slightly built and of light complexion, smokes cigars incessantly and is rather too fond of women.

The following have been nominated as representatives to the meeting of the Western Grain Standard board: From the Winnipeg Board of Trade—Messrs. S. Spink, J. A. Mitchell, F. W. Thompson, S. A. McIvor. From the Grain exchange—Messrs. J. Harris, G. R. Crowe, and A. P. Stewart, of Deloraine. These names are to be forwarded to the department of agriculture at Ottawa and the ministers there will select from this list the representatives allowed to the Winnipeg boards.

Messrs. J. E. Prendergast and N. Bawlf, representing the old Catholic school board, have had an interview with the local government and made a request for grants to Catholic schools of Winnipeg in their complying with the provisions of the school law in the inspection of their schools by the official inspectors. It is said that the government will allow the Catholic teachers to continue teaching until the next normal school examination upon condition that the public school board will arrange with the Catholic trustees in reference to school buildings.

This season has been so excessively dry in the Calgary district that the crops are almost a total failure, and even grass for hay purposes is very scarce. So dry is the grass that prairie fires are burning in the Calgary district, and are not confined to the mountains and foot hills, though the timber there is being consumed, but hay-cut and uncut—is being woefully destroyed. One young man whose careless employe set fire to the straw, the climax coming this evening. The offender himself is a heavy loser by his man's carelessness. The mounted police are out in all directions and doing noble service.

SHOT HIS BETTER HALF.

James Beattie, of Brandon, Put a Bullet Into His Wife, Whom He Found in Another Man's House.

A few evenings back James Beattie, of Brandon, was found by the police, after a long search, in a house in the city, where he was found with a revolver, the bullet lodged in the victim's groin. Beattie and wife have not been living together for some time and have had frequent wrangles, the climax coming this evening. Beattie was at once arrested by Constable Hanna and lodged in the lock-up. Mrs. Beattie was immediately taken to the hospital. The prisoner claims that he was driven to distraction by his wife living in open adultery.

Charles G. Aldridge, a chemist, employed in the Pure Gold Baking Powder company's works at Toronto, has fallen heir to \$50,000 by the death of a wealthy relative in England.

BLOWN INTO ATOMS.

THE BODIES OF THE VICTIMS TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

Engineer B. Wheatley and Fireman A. Hunt Instantly Killed, While Brakeman Kemp is Seriously Injured.

The details of a shocking accident which occurred about six o'clock a few evenings ago on the Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific has been received. The particulars as learned officially at the superintendent's office, are as follows: Some few minutes after 6 o'clock a freight train left Field station; east bound, having engine at both front and rear, which is the rule until that portion of the line known as the "Hill," an unusually steep grade, is passed. When two miles out of Field, and before the Hill had been reached, the boiler of the engine, owing to the engine blowing the engine into atoms, the tender alone being left, that portion of the locomotive strangely enough being uninjured and remaining on the track. The engineer in charge was B. Wheatley, one of the finest and most experienced Canadian Pacific company's employes, and his fireman was a young man named A. Hunt, who has been on the road a short time. Both Wheatley and Hunt were instantly killed by the explosion and their bodies terribly mutilated. The brakeman of the freight, was terribly cut and internally injured. The idea of the officials is that the brakeman was on the car next to the locomotive and was struck by the boiler, from the front end, so that he was riding on the front of the engine.

The cause of the explosion, it is learned, was that the boiler and fire-box parted, though they should have, because of the boiler being too old. The engine was one of the best Baldwin make, and was reported in first-class condition.

Latest reports are to the effect that Brakeman Kemp will recover.

THE 1894 CROPS

In The Prairie Section of America.

Harvesting has commenced in various sections of Manitoba and the yield gives promise of being very good.

The report that the crops round Broadway, N.W.T., are a failure is untrue. They give promise of being up to the average.

An Aberdeen, South Dakota, paper says that in a brief chat with Mr. Woods, of Akron, Ia., the reporter got a vivid story of crop conditions along the way from Iowa, which confirm the worst fears that have been entertained. In all the vast section traversed there was to be found scarcely an article of farm produce that will be fit to harvest. The drought has swept the country clear of most places and the loss is irreparable. The corn crop is no longer uncertain—it is now considered beyond any possible hope of redemption, except in a very few favored localities. Small grain of all kinds is a failure, and the potato crop is an entire failure. The recent hot wave was something beyond the experience of settlers whose residence dates back forty and even fifty years. All kinds of vines and other vegetation have withered and died as though nipped by a killing frost. There is very little hay or rough feed of any sort for stock, and farmers are in a sad condition. Markets for stock are falling off badly.

Respectable Dakota crops, a Grafton paper says: "Harvest is now on in full blast. In driving out in the country a binder can be seen going on almost every farm. Now is the time to determine about the crop, as it is being light or heavy, and from the way it shakes up, even the best judges predict less than half an average crop. Up in the neighborhood of Hooke, we understand, the grain is ripe, and appears to be a fine sample when cut, but when it has dried for a few days it appears to be very much shrunken. The late crop seems to us to be heavier in the straw and light in grain. The situation is very light and short in the end, in fact a great deal of it is not headed out yet. Having is about over, the crop is light but well saved, the weather being good for that purpose. Although the crops in the Red River valley are not so good as in the rest of the province, good judges put wheat from eight to ten bushels per acre."

THE ORIENTAL TROUBLE.

Warships Sailed Off the Korean Coast.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says: "It is reported there has been another engagement off the Korean coast, in which three Chinese warships were captured by the Japanese. The report has not been confirmed. A Japanese admiral at Seoul, the Chinese residents in Korea a day or two ago, severely mistreating them. A dangerous riot ensued, in which many were injured. A Chinese mob in Tokyo insulted the members of the Japanese legation as they were returning from Peking. The mob's actions led to a tumult, which was tardily suppressed by the authorities. The Japanese in Canton have been attacked a number of times by mobs, but so far there has been no serious trouble there. The European municipal council of Shanghai has warned the volunteers to be ready to act promptly in event of rioting or incendiarism. The Smith & Cass coasting vessels, which now fly the American flag, have been forbidden by the American consul to land munitions of war in Formosa.

The officials of the Chinese legation in London say they have received no information concerning the naval engagement mentioned in the foregoing dispatch. They also profess to regard the fight of July 25th as a triding and overrated affair.

MURDERED IN CHINA.

An Eminent French Explorer Assassinated.

M. Jules Duret de Rhins, the eminent French explorer, has been murdered at Thibet and his body thrown into a river. The French envoy to China has addressed a protest to the government, demanding the return of the body and papers. The Chinese government make an apology for the occurrence and provide a proper compensation for the family of the murdered man.

A Mother's Diary.

Morning: Baby on the floor, making for the door. Sunlight seems to make it scarce. Baby "on a ladder." All the spoons and spoons. Chairs drawn into file. Harrowed strings all strung across. Ought to make one smile. Apron clean, curls smooth, eyes blue. How these charms will dwindle. For I rather think—don't you? Baby "is a swindle."

Noon: A tang of, sicken flow coming in blue air. Apron that will not keep clean. If a baby tries. One blue about neck, and one. Chains good and, blocks and toys. Well as they are able. Baby in a high chair, too. Yelling for his dinner. Spoon in mouth, I think—don't you? Baby "is a stinger."

Night: Chairs all set back again. Blocks and spoons in order. One blue shoe beneath the mat. Tails of a marauder. Apron folded on a chair. Tied dress torn and wrinkled. Little feet kicking and bare. Little fat knees knickered. In his crib, and conquered, too. Well seen, sweetest, don't you? Now I surely think—don't you? Baby "is an angel."

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Condensed and Interesting Reading for Our Subscribers.

Horn dies are numerous in New Brunswick.

Opium importations into Canada are decreasing.

Last week Lord Aberdeen celebrated his birthday.

Mannings Mill at Balmoral has been burned down.

Ontario negroes celebrated their emancipation recently.

Twenty-four election protests have been filed in Ontario.

Edmund E. Sheppard is suing the Toronto News for \$37,440.

Marshall Wells rode half a mile at Toronto in fifty seconds.

Serious fires have occurred at Atton, Ont., and Woodstock, N.B.

Two children perished in the burning in Chatham township recently.

James Carling and wife were drowned near Sturgeon Point, Ont., lately.

The Shamrock Lacrosse club, of Montreal, may make a tour of Ireland.

By a dynamite explosion at Barry's Bay, Ont., three men were killed.

D. McMichael, Q. C., the prominent criminal lawyer of Toronto, is dead, aged 77.

J. Landry is dead at Chatham, from injuries inflicted during a quarrel with B. Snell.

Revising barristers have been instructed from Ottawa to prepare the new voters list.

Rev. Canon Matheson, of Winnipeg, may be appointed provost of Trinity college, Toronto.

In the Northwest Assembly Premier Haultain has introduced a bill to amend the school ordinance.

C.P.R. officials deny that the line is carrying contraband ammunition of war for shipment to China.

Mr. J. Elliott, a prominent farmer near Matilda, was killed by setting entangled in the wheels of his binder.

Hon. John Costigan says all idea of holding a general election before next year or later, has been abandoned.

Cornelius Woodcock, railway section man at Tweed, was killed by the brake of a hand car striking him on the head.

To meet the cut in steerage rates between New York and Liverpool, the Dominion, Beaver and Allan lines have decided to reduce the rate to fifteen dollars.

James Ross, an old and respected farmer living two and a half miles from Teeswater, was killed at his own gate by horses running away, throwing him out of the buggy.

Walter Welsh, of Stoney point, reported to be the wealthiest grain dealer in Essex, has, owing to a decrease in grain car values, been compelled to assign. He was estimated to be worth \$50,000.

It is said in Toronto that great dissatisfaction has arisen in the ranks of the Canadian Protective Association and that party lodges have signed a demand for a special meeting of the Grand Council to consider charges of incompetency and other allegations against certain officers of the order.

The Canadian Sault canal, at Sault Ste. Marie, cost more than two and a half million dollars. The dimensions of the canal are: length, 18,000 feet; depth, 20 feet; width by 60 feet wide; the lock, 20 feet 3 inches. This canal gives Canada a complete water-way from the north of Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean.

A dispatch from Sherbrooke says a dead and dumb man is under arrest there on the charge of collecting money for an alleged asylum in the maritime provinces, is alleged to be one of two men who have been canvassing for a principal, and that they have been carrying on operations for the last five years.

The Ottawa Free Press has the following story: "The residents of Blue Sea Lake, up the Gatineau, have something to talk of these days in the arrival of a young son to the home of Mr. Jos. Bruneau. The father is 76 and the mother 52, and they are in their seven years a similar event occurred in the family."

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 5c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c. solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ, Would it were worthier." — Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

Verily wonders never do cease. The Empire, the heavily subsidized and acknowledged chief organ of the Conservative party, says: "There is hardly a business man to-day who will not say that Canada has had far too much party politics." Yet still *The Chronicle* hangs to the party creed. So it says. It does not attempt to elucidate that creed, nor does it adduce a single argument in favor of its creed; a natural query is, Does it know the first principle of its boasted creed? It says "froth and fury make a poor substitute for sense." We say that a repetition of alliterative phrases makes a poorer substitute for argument. Failing to find an answer, the poor thing pleads lack of space and forthwith fills several columns with dead words. *The Chronicle* is so utterly powerless to produce either sense or readable non-sense that it fails even to make itself ridiculous. It is sinking quietly to the obscurity from which the mild excitement caused by its transplanting for a moment helped it to emerge, and in which it will "pursue the even tenor of its way," "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Edmonton Times thus scores a species of dishonesty which prevails in that town:—"Apropos to the usual way of taking in public meetings in Edmonton we make the following remarks and calculations. If a meeting commences half an hour after the appointed time and twenty persons are kept waiting, they jointly lose ten hours, worth at least two dollars, and the persons responsible for the delay are morally guilty of petty theft to that extent. Make the number who wait one hundred and the amount stolen is five times as great! Take into consideration that nearly every week gives an instance to point the above remarks, and we conclude that by our lack of punctuality we are robbing good citizens of days of valuable time in an insidious manner. We call the public together and then in a conspicuous manner rob them. Some who have business and have lived here a considerable time, habitually come an hour late, so as to avoid loss. We ask for justice to those who attend on time."

The editor of a newspaper who, in the hope of gaining a place at the public trough, will so debase himself and his calling as to wilfully deceive his readers in the interest of any political party would sell his soul—for money and the chance to live at ease on the proceeds of the theft of others. And this too often, we fear, is the mainspring of such effort. This is putting the matter pretty strongly, we know, but it is the plain truth, the truth divested of the quips and quibbles that surround it in the usual course. —Huron Examiner.

In March, Mr. Geo. Murton, of Portage la Prairie, shipped to the Editor of The Reporter newspaper at Galt, Ont., a pair of Manitoba prairie chickens—sharp-tailed grouse. The Galt editor wished to experiment with these birds in Ontario. Game birds in that province are well-nigh extinct. The Reporter has enough evidence of success to warrant the belief that the conditions are favorable to the stocking of Ontario fields with prairie chickens, and it is probable that next spring a half dozen pairs will be imported and liberated in time so that they may breed.

This is the way in which the Cobourg World sails into a new-born rival:—"The jelly fish editor of one of those little one-horse publications that are springing up of late like mushrooms has admitted to his columns another contribution from a juvenile scribbler whose mania appears to be short sentences and an utter disregard of the fundamental principles of veracity. The added pencil-shower has headed his brilliant (?) effort, 'Our Liberal Town Trust,' and once more a long suffering public has dished up to it in the most assinine manner possible a nauseating and contemptible attack on the commissioners. We are pleased to note that since the publication of the composition the earth has still continued to turn on its axis, the sun has still continued to rise and set as of yore, and the moon has not assumed a blood colored tinge."

The Queen's descendants either occupy now, or in the natural course of events, bid fair to sit upon seven thrones—those of the British Empire, the German Empire, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Greece, the Grand Duchy of Saxe, the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. Without doubt Her Majesty is a royal grandmother.

"If we wait until we have more than we want before beginning to give, we shall die without giving; but, if we give out of our scanty portion to those whose need is greater than ours we shall live as givers, and shall enjoy living. The man who gives only from his surplus never knows the real joy of giving."

The people of Great Britain spend annually—\$17,500,000 for elementary education, \$19,000,000 for justice, \$185,000,000 for butter and cheese, \$370,000,000 for bread, \$405,000,000 for milk, sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa and \$700,000,000 for whiskey and other strong liquors.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Everything relating to the lives and habits of men and women who attain extreme old age is interesting though it is a question if it is very instructive. A choice bit of this kind comes from Rockland, Maine, which rejoices in the possession of a rather remarkable example of longevity in the person of Dr. Baynes, aged 99 years, who is now in the practice of his profession and walks about the streets daily.

Dr. Baynes has never used liquor or tobacco in any form, and he has always abstained from indulgence in tea or coffee. He lives on a graham diet, fruits, vegetables and potatoes. He drinks water, chocolate and milk; has perfect teeth and unimpaired eyesight. For fifty years, except away from home, he has always slept in a reclining chair.

"Shall we who want long lives adopt Dr. Baynes' plan?" asks the St. John Gazette. And it replies that it sees no specially good grounds for doing so. There are candle aged men, among us, hearty and hale, who in the long ago woke up of a winter morning, not infrequently in the garret of some log house to find piled deep on their bed covers the snow that had sifted in through the roof during the night. They had no dietary rules; the ate what was set before them, porridge, corn bread, salt pork, beef mutton, fish, potatoes, turnips or cabbage; dressed as comfortably as they could, drank hard cider, tea and coffee, when they could get it, and exposed themselves to all sorts of weather without a thought of consequences. They hardly ever knew an ill day. In proportion to their number more slaves and ex-slaves have outlived a century on this continent than any other class of people. They knew nothing of the laws of health or any other dietetic rules whatever; without cultivating many artificial tastes they generally lived cleanly lives, ate what they wanted, when they could get it, slept when they had opportunity, and gave little time to worry. "Bless you," said a man of 110, of Staunton, Virginia, in answer to an interview, "I have smoked and chewed and snuffed and drank whiskey and raced horses all my life." Doing all this we will warrant that he did not draw the line at bacon or beef, or tea or coffee. Still we are pretty certain that he indulged in no great excesses; that he was temperate in all things, and took little thought of the morrow so far as the affairs of this world are concerned. It makes very little difference whether one follows the example of Dr. Baynes or the gentleman of Staunton. After the perils of childhood, men and women of temperance should attain a good old age. The main point is temperance in all things, and the next best is the defiance of worry. —Ottawa Journal.

A RISKY BUSINESS.

It is a well-known fact that not one horseman in one hundred has ever really made money on race horses, and that not one man in ten thousand has in the long run made money by betting on them.

Michael F. Dwyer is one of the most noted horse owners in America, and a millionaire to boot. He knows thoroughly his horses, his jockeys, his trainers, and the gossip of the stables. Besides he knows the tracks on which his horses run. If any man can be posted on races, he is posted, and if "tips" are worth anything he surely gets them. Notwithstanding which Mr. Dwyer within the past year has lost a full half million dollars by betting on races.

If such losses can befall one who is as much "in the ring" as Mr. Dwyer how little chance there is for amateurs on the turf to make money, or indeed to make aught but fools of themselves.

In England, in the United States, and largely in Canada, horse racing has degenerated into a mere system of gambling. The managers of race tracks admit that pool-selling is pernicious, but they argue that without this incentive the tracks cannot be maintained. And so long as the public is clamorous to buy pools, so long as the law against pool-selling is looked upon with contempt, just so long will it be impossible to conduct races without gambling. But if once the public chose to act consistently with the recognized fact that inevitable loss follows the people who gamble on races, there would be such an impetus given to racing among the many good horsemen who at present wholly abstain from the sport because of the objectionable features now attendant upon it, that the racing associations would flourish legitimately, and the temptations to "book-making" would no longer exist.

A word to bicyclists in this connection. If amateur bicycle racing is to take a lasting hold on the people of this country, it must be kept clear of the betting rings. The recent trouble and involved disgrace at Regina was wholly due to the gamblers. A rider who had shown overwhelming superiority over all competitors was bet against heavily in one race. He did not win the race. Putting the two facts together the judges naturally concluded that the race had been sold, and they suspended the rider. He claims that his position in starting in the race precluded the possibility of his winning. One fact is clear, that if there had been no betting there would have been no scandal.

A PANACEA FOR STRIKES.

Henry George recommends his single tax theory as a panacea for the troubles of the working man. In the interests of the laborers he opposes strikes, and has logic on his side. From a speech made to a labor meeting in New York recently, he is quoted as follows:—

"What about the strike? A general strike can accomplish nothing. It is a test of endurance, and I who will endure the longest, the rich or the poor? (Cries of 'The Poor!') No, the rich will endure the longest. They always do. And so to arbitration, the rich in the long run will be sure to get the arbitrators. Are you prepared, then, to submit to arbitration which would be merely a cheap way of compelling you to work for low wages? Another suggestion is that the other labor unions should contribute so that the employees of Pullman could leave that town. What good would that do? There is not a town in America to-day in which there are not more men looking for work than are able to get it. The labor movement is on a wrong basis. It is the fundamental right of a man to work where he likes, for whom he likes and for what wages he likes."

Mr. George concluded by saying that the only true remedy was the single tax. If the men who applauded him to the echo would act upon his ideas and suggestions, they would immediately call off the strike and boycott and devote themselves to bringing

about the millennium by securing the single tax through legal enactment. Their field of operations would of course be the ballot box, and the country would be saved the fearful scenes of violence, arson, murder and business depression brought about by the mistaken course of the labor leaders.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

While the Liberal journals in Ontario continue in their attempt to prove that the Liberal party and the Patron organization are to all intents and purposes one and the same; and while the Liberal journals in Manitoba are attempting to make the Patrons believe that the aims and objects of that order are the aims and objects of the Liberal party first, last and always; there are some post-election echoes in the former province which go far to show that the illusive bond of unity, if such exists, consists of very slender fibre.

The fact is that Sir Oliver Mowat is growing impatient of the position in which the recent elections left him. He very clearly sees that in the House as at present composed the Patrons have the whip hand; and this advantage, unless a change can be effected, will certainly result in a lessening of the Premier's power. The only hope left is that the Patrons may be deprived of some of their seats in the House. To this end the seats of three Patron members have been protested by the Liberals. But the "protest" game is one that two can play at, and the Patrons have now hit back by protesting the seat of W. A. Charlton, Liberal member for South Norfolk.

An election fight followed by protested election fights will pretty effectually sever the hands that were supposed to hold to the old party those who are termed Liberal Patrons.

M.P.'S AND RAILWAY PASSES.

We in this portion of America are not prone to consider that railway companies have any cause of complaint in the matter of railway passes enjoyed by our Members of Parliament. It was thought that the companies were only too glad to have their bribes thus accepted by the legislators. In the Eastern States, however, this "pass" question has assumed a different phase, and it would appear that down there the companies are the helpless victims of a system which was by themselves inaugurated. At Albany last week a convention was in session for the serious purpose of revising the constitution of the state of New York, and one of the amendments proposed prohibits railway companies and other like corporations from granting free passes to any public officer. In reference to this amendment a letter was addressed to the chairman of the convention by J. T. Brooks, vice president of the Pennsylvania railway company. The following is an extract from his letter:—

"I have seen the evils of the pass system grow from very small beginnings to what I regard as now a very great and deplorable proportion. There was a time when public officials were content to receive occasionally a trip pass for themselves. They have learned to ask passes for themselves, for members of their families, and for political adherents and others. They not only ask for passes good over lines which are controlled by the officers to whom they apply, but they ask for passes over connecting lines to distant and remote parts of the country, good at all seasons of the year. They not only ask for trip passes for themselves and friends, but they ask for annual passes for themselves and friends, and no matter how many passes may be granted to a single individual, if a single request be refused, the enmity of that official is aroused and his vengeance exercised if he has an opportunity to do so."

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in

the Territories.

Manitoba Street, — Moose Jaw

R. Bogue, Ottawa Hotel.

Hardware, Tinware, Groceries, Flour and Feed,

Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

BARGAINS

In Crockery and Glassware, Laurance's Spectacles & Sewing Machines.

Special low Prices for Cash. R. BOGUE.

LIVERY, FEED

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street. William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO., Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, 25 to 35 a pair. Tweed, from 40c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, home made to measure, \$2 each. Flannel Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 each. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

H. McDOUGALL

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts. for Fencing.

TRY—

The New Confectionery

—FOR—

Fruits, Ice Cream

—AND—

all kinds of soft drinks.

HARRY HEALEY.

IMPORTED HACKNEY STALLION

Moreland, No. 4,420.

IMPORTED MARCH, 1894.

MORELAND, 4,420. Foaled 1890. Is a purchased Hackney and registered in the English Hackney Stud Book. Good bay with black points. Stands 15 hands 3 inches high and weighs 1,250 lbs. Is perfectly sound, has fine symmetry, and grand action. It will be seen by the pedigree, which may be obtained from the proprietor, that Moreland possesses the best and most fashionable blood in England, both on the sire and dam's side.

Moreland will stand for the service of mares for the season of 1894 at Wilson & McDonald's Livery and Feed stables.

WM WALSH, PROP. Moose Jaw, Assn.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Council of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, on account of prairie fires occurring so frequently and attended with disastrous results, hereby resolves that any person who is cognizant of the origin of a prairie fire to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace setting forth the facts of the case fully, and that the J.P. make a return of such declaration to the Council.

By order, S. A. ROSE, CLERK, Secy.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON (Established 1869)

MONTREAL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advances made on consignments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, ETC. for sale Montreal or in the various British Markets.

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

Friday, August 17, 1894.

ACROSS THE WATERS.

THE OLD WORLD TO BE FOUND IN A NUTSHELL.

Newly Items for Those Who Are Interested in the Older Countries—Short Paragraphs That Will Profitably Occupy the Time of Many.

Rebels are gaining strength in Peru. Thirty Anarchists are on trial at Paris. A French explorer has been murdered at Thibet.

Another revolution is imminent in Venezuela. Citizens of Lyons have been started by an explosion.

George Innis, the noted landscape painter, is dead.

Zimmerman continues to win bicycle races in France.

Italian Anarchists are being banished from the country.

The town of Galop, Hungary, has been almost wholly burned.

Santo, the murderer of President Carnot, has been condemned to die.

The Canadian Pacific steamer, *Miwoca*, is ashore on the Norwegian coast.

The freedom of the city of Jena was conferred upon Prince Bismarck.

Many German soldiers have been prostrated by heat in the military manoeuvres.

Crops in Great Britain are reported to be better this year than for several years past.

Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army, will arrive in New York on Oct. 22nd.

Fashionable young ladies in Japan when they desire to look very attractive gild their lips.

Two American schooners have got into trouble through violation of the Behring sea agreement.

The Chester Courant says that Prince Adolphus of Teck has been betrothed to Lady Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Westminster.

A blue book issued by Sir W. Robinson, the governor of Hong Kong, reports that 120,000 people died of the plague in the Canton district.

There were seventy-nine fresh cases of cholera in St. Petersburg within twenty-four hours lately, and forty-nine deaths. The epidemic is abating somewhat.

M. Canivet and Deputy Roumet fought a duel with pistols on account of an article written by Canivet in the newspaper *Le Paris*. Two shots were exchanged, but neither man was hit.

James Balfour, son of Jabez Spencer Balfour, of the late Liberator Building and Loan association, is about to start for California, where he will enter the business of grape farming.

A London capitalist, who daily drives to his office, has a photograph in his carriage, into which he pours messages, short letters, instructions and other matters of importance. The machine is given to the head clerk on his arrival.

The pope in an encyclical to the Brazilian bishops, refers to the press as a secular weapon which churchmen ought to know how to employ. He also urges the bishops to interest themselves and to use their influence in political elections.

One of the finest bridges in Europe is now being constructed across the Danube at Cernavoda, Roumania, by French engineers. It has a length of 2,400 feet, divided into five spans, the highest is 160 feet in the doorway and the highest is 120 feet above high water. It is of steel and is supported on thirty piers.

Signor Tanlangio, the central figure in the Banca Roma frauds, is said to be on the point of retiring for some time to a monastery of Passionist fathers, where he will devote himself to religious exercises, and eventually leave an offering of thanks for his acquittal. He will do this in fulfillment of a vow made while in prison.

A dispatch was published in Berlin and elsewhere on the continent announcing the death of Cardinal Ledochowski. The dispatch having come to the notice of the cardinal himself he telegraphed to friends in Berlin, stating that he was not only alive but was in the best possible health. The cardinal added that he was astonished at the rumors of his death.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, presided at the exercises of Colonial college, London, where pupils are trained for farming in Canada. Sir Charles, in a speech, said that agriculture was the oldest and most honorable occupation in the world, and that no other was so productive of happiness. He praised Canada in the highest terms as a field for immigration.

A doctor of the Galician town of Caleszky reports that sometimes people who attend funerals of persons who died of cholera are attacked with pains on their way home, lie down and die in a few hours. The town is isolated, there is no commerce or industry. All the shops and factories are closed. The rich have died, while the working people walk the streets in a starving condition, take the disease and die.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued a day or so ago, shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account. Total reserve decreased £806,000, circulation increased £344,000, bullion decreased £362,258, other securities decreased £101,000, other deposits decreased £7,308,000, public deposits decreased £239,000, notes reserve increased £68,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 66.13 per cent.

While the Archduke William was riding lately in Baden, near Vienna, his horse was frightened by an electric car and bolted. The archduke was thrown, his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged more than a hundred yards. He was insensible when the horse was stopped and he died without having recovered consciousness. The physician who attended him said that death was caused by concussion of the brain. The archduke was

born in 1827. He never married. He was inspector general and master of ordinance in the Austrian army.

The trial of Cornelius Herz, the Panama wire puller, who has long been in England, was in progress before the correctional tribunal, recently Herz's lawyer read certificates from five English physicians that Herz's health was too weak to allow his presence in court. The prosecutor contended that Herz was shamming. The court pronounced Herz to be a defaulter and heard witnesses. M. Hubert, liquidator of Baron De Renach's estate, testified to numerous evidences of blackmail of Herz's part, and the prosecutor demanded the maximum penalty. Judgment was deferred.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

What the Market Record Has to Say.

The spring wheat yield may be smaller than it was last year, or it may not. Of this, however, we are assured, which is that the complaints were quite as serious as a year ago. Winter wheat will unquestionably show a larger yield when the facts are finally established than last year, and although the crop of spring wheat may be less, it is very well understood now that the crop of winter wheat will be more than enough larger than last year to make up the difference, if any, in spring wheat.

France has a larger crop than last year. The United Kingdom has a larger crop than last year. Some, at least, of the eastern states of Europe has a larger crop than last year, and important ones only.

About Russia but little is yet fully known. Sometimes the reports is of a yield greatly exceeding the yield of last year; sometimes the reports are of an unsettled weather and rust, which would bring the total yield below that of last year, but to anyone who has given these matters attention of past years, there seems to be no evidence, quite conclusive, that the Russian yield will be below the ordinary production of that country.

With all of these facts and conclusions against higher prices, it seems almost hopeless to look for any important event to produce higher prices this season. An advance to equal carrying charges may be secured, but it is that is all that can reasonably be expected. As much was not secured for the last crop, nor the previous one. A year ago wheat fell nearly as it is now. It has been higher since, but the end of the old season and the beginning of the new finds conditions similar to last year.—Minneapolis Market Record.

NORTHWEST SCHOOLS.

How the Order-in-Council in Connection is Regarded.

A Regina dispatch says: Opinion here is divided on Sir John Thompson's order-in-council on the school question. Extremists against separate schools are inclined to resent the order, which they regard as an unnecessary lecturing of the North west legislators, but the majority take a moderate view, and consider the order-in-council, while not perhaps necessary from a western point of view, will do no harm and may prove reassuring to the Roman Catholics in Quebec.

As far as local Catholics are concerned there has never been any excitement or even hard feeling among the laity over separate schools, and many Roman Catholics, particularly English and Irish, are inclined to discourage the attempts at agitation made by the bishops, foreseeing that it can only hasten what at present there is very little reason to fear—namely, the total abolition of separate schools in the territories. The present law allows the separate schools more privileges than the public schools, submitting them to the same inspection, giving them the same grants, requiring their teachers to pass the same examinations, and to attend the Normal school, but allowing them certain text books of their own. The Territories have present 130 public Protestant schools, 2 separate Protestant, 10 Roman Catholic public schools, and 36 Roman Catholic public schools.

NEED OF A CABLE.

Present Complications in the Far East May Have Good Results.

C. R. Hosmer, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph, in an interview lately pointed out the serious need that Japan occupies telegraphically, being dependent for outlet through China and Russia. He says that sufficient financial progress had been made in 1891 for laying a cable from Vancouver to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, and that if the Japanese government had taken any interest in the matter the cable would now be in operation and might be the means, during this war alone, of saving Japan more than the cost of laying the cable. The cable was estimated at about \$1,000,000. He believes that this war will lead to complications which will result in the speedy laying of a Pacific cable, either to Japan, China, and Australia, as this route offers the only safe outlet for the eastern countries in case of war.

A CHICAGO BLAZE.

Enormous Amount of Property Destroyed Lately.

Flames recently destroyed more property and in a shorter space of time than any fire which has visited Chicago since the big conflagration in 1872. Over \$3,000,000 worth of lumber, electrical apparatus, cars, car wheels, castings, stove patterns, buildings and other material were consumed in a blazing furnace of about a half mile square in less than three hours time. The scene of the fire was what is known as the lumber district. The territory burned over was bounded by Ashland avenue on the east, the south branch of the Chicago river on the south, Blue Island avenue on the west, and Roby street on the west. The fire was the worst which the department has been called on to fight in the last twenty-two years. The only death was that of a boy, who fell from a lumber pile in a river slip and was drowned.

Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

The farmers of Indiana, for the first time in the history of the state, are feeding their wheat to their hogs and selling their corn. Wheat brings but 43c when delivered at the country stations, and the corn sells at 45 to 47c. The farmers say that one bushel of wheat contains as much nutriment as two bushels of corn, and as hogs are bringing good prices and corn is higher than wheat, it is economy to feed the latter and sell their corn.

JAPAN FIGHTING EQUIPMENTS.

The Many Appliances for Suppressing Her Enemy in the Present Struggle.

So far as the number and strength of vessels is concerned the Japanese navy is weaker than that of her rival. On the other hand, its organization and conduct (the latter limited conscription) are exactly those of England; English influence, and English advice have guided its development in every respect. Mr. Henry Norman, a well-known authority on Japanese affairs, says that Japan's dock-yards and chief vessels offer almost no opportunity for criticism. With the exception of Capt. John Ingles, of the English Royal Navy, who acts as naval adviser, the fleet is manned and officered entirely by Japanese.

The actual number of iron-clad ships, but of these the only modern steel built vessel is the *Tschiyoda*. The others are mostly of the composite order of construction and of considerable age. The cruisers and unarmored vessels are thirty-two in number, and there are thirty-two torpedo boats.

The *Isukusima* and *Metsushima* are a pair of steel vessels of 4277 tons displacement, and of considerable age. They were built in 1889 and 1890; but while of the same tonnage and armament, they differ as to the position in which the heaviest gun of each is mounted. The former has her 12-centimetre Canet gun in an armored barbette forward, while the latter has her corresponding gun placed aft, and is probably the only vessel afloat whose principal weapon is so placed.

Though in this weapon is carried forward, these two vessels are protected by steel decks and twelve inch armor on their barbettes, and carry in addition to a very heavy gun of the very latest Canet pattern and mounting eleven 12-centimetre Canets and a large number of the light weapons now in vogue.

The *Ninawa* is an English built cruiser of 3650 tons, armed with two 28-ton Armstrong and six 15-centimetre Krupp guns, besides lighter weapons, has an armored deck, and steams nearly nineteen knots.

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THE OTTAWA SESSION.

VIEWS OF SENATOR BOUTLON.

The Intercolonial Conference, Tariff and Hudson's Bay Railway, and the Freight Rates.

Senator Boutlon has returned from his labors at Ottawa, and in an interview with a Free Press reporter regarding the happenings at the capital said:

"This session may be regarded as chiefly remarkable on account of the intercolonial conference, the most important point being the laying of the foundation of a mail service between Australia and England, through Canada; as well as a cable service, both of which will be precursors to freer trade relations. A good foundation was laid for the cementing of the commercial interests of the British Empire. A full report of the proceedings will be published later.

In regard to the tariff, the senator thought the government made a great mistake in not supporting the reciprocal order that was apparently made at the outset of the tariff deliberations at Washington, which might have led to great trade relations without discriminations. However, their determination to adhere to protection might be thought to hasten the downfall of the protective policy.

Concerning the Hudson's Bay railway he said: I brought up a motion advocating the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway as a public work. It is the most economical mode of developing that route. If the people do not pay for the road, the outside world will have to pay just as much through the freight rates as a private corporation, and as money can be raised so much cheaper to build on the public credit it is manifestly to our advantage to consider the economy of such an important public work."

Speaking of party feeling, he added: "The growth of independence in the political ranks is showing itself. The patrons of industry have been very successful in the first attempt and they are recognized now as an active political force. I observe that the labor parties in the cities have shown a desire to unite with them, and such a combination developed on independent lines must prove a powerful factor in the next parliament."

Concerning the late meeting of the railway committee of the privy council to consider the memorial of the Patrons of Industry, I might say that I remained for the purpose of attending that meeting to impress upon the railway committee and the C.P.R. the necessity of lowering the rates at once on this season's crop by five cents a bushel. We had a rather excited and stormy meeting, and action was deferred until a committee of the privy council visits Manitoba for the purpose of taking evidence. I did hear that Mr. Daly, Sir Charles Tupper and Colonel Oimmet were likely to be that committee to visit the province in September."

For Insect Bites. Many people do not know how easily they can protect themselves and their children against the bites of gnats and other insects. A weak carbolic acid solution on the skin and hair, and in some cases the clothing will drive away the whole tribe. The safest plan is to keep a saturated solution of the acid. The solution cannot contain more than six to seven per cent, and it may be added to water until the latter smells strongly. This may readily and with perfect safety be applied with a sponge.

Dear Sirs,—I have been using Burdock Blood Bitters for boils and skin diseases, and I find it very good as a cure. As a dyspepsia cure I have also found it unequalled. Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Montreal, Que.

Fun gives you a forcible lung and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or not.

Skin diseases are more or less directly occasioned by bad blood. B.B.B. cures the blood, and therefore cures the skin. Eruptions, itching, scabs, salt rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, by removing all impurities from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

So should we live that every hour may be as the natural flower, a self-reviving thing of power.

I was attacked severely last winter with diarrhoea, cramps and colic and thought I was going to die, but fortunately I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and now I can thank this excellent remedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.

Each man learns that going down into his own mind he has descended into the secrets of all minds.

Dear Sirs,—I was suffering very much from diarrhoea, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

Esteem cannot be where there is no confidence; and there can be no confidence where there is no respect.

Gentlemen,—I have used your Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism, cramp and cold. All who use it recommend it. Mrs. Hight, Montreal, Que.

What now is the most important attribute of man as a moral being? May we not answer, the faculty of self-control.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes the cause of all kinds in children or adults. Price 35c. Sold by all dealers.

Visitor.—How did you happen to name your dog Pantry, Jimmy? Cause papa says he holds so much food.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsville, Ind., says: I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nerve, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did. It has done for me as much as any every worthy person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world. A trial bottle will convince you. Warrented by all druggists.

INDIAN MYSTERY SOLVED.

By the Finding of the Body in a Badger Hole.

A few days ago the body of an Indian was found partially concealed in a badger hole, which to some extent clears up an Indian mystery.

On July 29th David Whitney, when looking for a township line about two miles from his hay camp in the Milk River ridge, found the body of an Indian, the greater portion of which was in what looked like a badger hole. He at once notified the Lethbridge police and an inquiry was the result. Before leaving the ridge it was ascertained from the agent at the Blood reserve that but one Indian was missing, and he had been absent since July 7th, the date on which his squaw had been found dead. The man had been treated at the hospital on the reserve by Dr. Girard, who gave him a written statement of his case. Capt. Deane and Coroner Higinbotham left at daybreak for the scene returning the next morning

Disinfect!

It is time to use disinfectants and use them liberally.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Chloride of Lime,
Sulphate of Iron,
Phenyle and
Carbolic Acid.

Seasonable goods are:—

FLY PADS, INSECT
POWDER, GOPHER POI-
SON, BED BUG BAN-
ISHER, AT

Bole's.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Size was here on Wednesday.

Conductor Laid is off on vacation.

H. L. Bloss, Winnipeg, is at the dining hall today.

Rev. W. E. Brown held services at Swift Current on Sunday last.

P. N. Dorland, mail clerk, left for the east on Sunday night on a vacation.

Conductor Fred Garbham is taking a two weeks' holiday, and will reside at Duck Lake.

When a train leaves its conductor behind, is the laugh on the train or on the conductor?

Mr. Jno. Kenny, mail clerk, has resumed his run after holidaying for a spell in Ontario.

N. Boyd, of Carberry, W. P. for Marquette, was in town Monday visiting his sister, Mrs. J. T. Simpson.

Many people yesterday morning thought that loaded freight car held a consignment for Gorea.

Ed. Palmer, of the dining hall, has returned from Winnipeg, whether he went to consult Dr. Good.

Gee, Barber of the despatcher's office is enjoying a vacation; Alex. McGarter is filling his place in the office.

Rev. F. B. Stacey is today attending the Methodist Financial District meeting, held at Qu'Appelle Station.

Miss Barber, teacher of Greenfield school near Regina, visited on Saturday and Sunday last at Mr. Bastelo's.

Miss Wood, niece of Mr. A. Hitchcock, who has been visiting here, returned Monday night to her home at Brandon.

Mrs. T. W. Robinson, with the family, returned to town this week after spending a month on the ranch at Maple Creek.

T. S. Rathford, brother of the genial "Jack" of Moose Jaw, is now located at New Salem, N. D., on the Northern Pacific.

Mr. Holden, of Regina, general agent of the Singer Manufacturing Co., spent Sunday in town, leaving that night for Estevan.

A bonded Chinaman jumped the train at the Hat the other day, and the conductor secured a lay off to go out and lasso him—or anything like him.

One of the town herders got sleepy yesterday. Twenty-nine of his cows strayed into Mr. Copeland's crop, and as consequence they landed in pound.

The large party who for the past two weeks had been gleaning at Buffalo Lake, broke camp yesterday and returned to town. They had a right jolly time.

Mrs. O. B. Fyfe, Mrs. Jos. Hyland and Mrs. Thos. Cowan are camping this week at the ranch of Mr. H. L. Fyfe, about seven miles south-east of town.

The Presbyterian Sunday School managers are making preparations for the annual picnic, to be held on Friday 31st August at Aspin's grounds, south of town.

J. S. Macdonald of the despatcher's office returned on Monday from Winnipeg, whither he was called last week to attend the funeral of his sister, who passed away very unexpectedly.

The Prince Albert Advocate, speaking of a social held at the residence of Mr. H. G. Hubbell, says that Mrs. Hubbell is a charming hostess and her husband a capital entertainer. Don't you know it?

The round-house boiler is undergoing an overhauling.

Mr. W. W. Bole and Master Gordon spent Sunday and Monday at Foxborough Farm, Regina, the residence of Mr. Bole's father. They returned home on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Cumpston, mother of C. B. Cumpston, now of Fort William, was a passenger on the east-going train last evening. She had been visiting Cammore. A number of her Moose Jaw acquaintances were at the station to see her.

The Birbeck Building Society, of London, Eng., asks THE TIMES to state that no branches or agencies of that company have been established in America. It appears that some American societies have adopted "Birbeck" as their name.

The output of the Estevan mines will be largely increased next winter. The Dominion Coal company has opened a new mine near the Hassard location which will yield a better quality of coal than that taken from the old mines. —Free Press.

In view of the burning of the rail way library, an attempt will be made to secure from the company the same privileges for an excursion as were granted about two years ago; in which case a picnic and excursion will be held to raise funds to form the nucleus of a new library.

The Battleford Herald says of Mr. A. M. Fenwick, the new principal of Moose Jaw's schools: "We are sorry to lose a gentleman of his geniality and attainments from our midst, but add ours to the congratulations of his numerous friends on his securing a more profitable and important position than the one he has just surrendered."

C. O. Swanson, of Waterville, Que., was a visitor in Moose Jaw, on Monday. For the past three years this gentleman has been engaged in immigration work for the Dominion Government, and he has been instrumental in locating 280 families of Scandinavian and Swedish settlers at Waterville, Beaver Lake, Lac Seul and other points in the North-West. He lately visited the settlements and found that things are progressing satisfactorily with them. They came from different states in the American Union, and are pleased with the change. Mr. Swanson left Monday night via the Soo line for St. Paul, having in view some work in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

BRIEF.

SCOTT at Moose Jaw, August 15, the wife of Chas. Scott, High St., of a son.

Deputy Clerk for Moose Jaw.

On Wednesday in the Legislative Assembly at Regina, Mr. Fyfe introduced an amendment to Ordinance No. 39 of 1891, to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court for the District of Moose Jaw. The bill received second reading yesterday and will be considered in committee on Wednesday afternoon.

Special Council Meeting.

Last evening a special meeting of the Town Council was held, when a report of the Fire, Water and Light Committee was adopted, which recommended the immediate purchase of various supplies and appliances requested by the fire brigade, regarding which a deputation of brigade members appeared before the Council on Monday evening, as appears in our paper of the regular meeting in another column.

Mr. Davin Coming.

Mr. Davin, our Member in the Commons, has moved Saturday next, 25th inst., as the date for his interview with the farmers of the Moose Jaw District in accordance to the subject matter of the Patrons' memorial, which was submitted to him on Monday. We presume that a public meeting will be held in town for the discussion of the question. It involves upon our farmers to attend the meeting and to be prepared to lay before Mr. Davin a plain view of the case.

Further Improvements.

The Times this week opens a "Temperance Column," within which it invites discussion on this topic pro and con, believing that truth is mighty and will prevail. The column will be conducted by a veteran temperance worker.

With next issue we will commence a series of articles on "Music" from the pen of Mr. Alexander Hall, a gentleman who has experience and abundant qualification to deal intelligently with the subject. It will have been noted that a column is devoted each week to the International Sunday School lesson for the succeeding Sunday. Especially by families in the outlying districts who are denied the blessing of Sunday School, will this department be appreciated.

The Times will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States from now until 1st January, 1895, for 50 cents.

Regina Creamery Delegates.

Messrs. Mowat, Boyd and Wilson, the delegates from Regina who visited Moose Jaw on Friday last for the purpose of studying the workings of our creamery, were interviewed by a reporter of THE TIMES after they had completed their inspection. They professed themselves highly satisfied with the amount of technical and general knowledge they had obtained, and altogether with the result of their visit. On the preceding day they had gone to Wolsley where Senator Percy has a small creamery in operation, which has proved very profitable to the Senator. By examining the systems followed at Wolsley and at Moose Jaw and by utilizing the experiences gained at both points, the Regina gentlemen will be in a position to establish and operate creameries with a minimum of useless expenditure. It is proposed at Regina to start small creameries at three or more points in the district—wherever a settlement of ten or twelve neighbors dwelling within reasonable distance of each other.

M. J. MacLEOD.

BARGAINS APPRECIATED.

Clearing out all the Summer
Goods at Prices you must Cer-
tainly see to Appreciate the
Bargains.

M. J. MacLEOD.

evinces an interest in such a venture. One of the farmers will be paid a small salary to manage the creamery, besides which he will have time to superintend his own farming operations.

\$30,000 IN STORE.

C.P.R. Freight Shed Makes a Big Blaze Yesterday Morning.

About 5.15 o'clock yesterday morning fire was seen breaking out at the C.P.R. freight shed. The flames spread with amazing rapidity. At 5.30 the shed was one vast sheet of flame, two box cars were burning and the house was ignited. But for the timely action of the town fire brigade, the section house at the west end of the shed would also have been destroyed. The wind was fortunately blowing from the south-west—the most favorable direction, as to the north-east no buildings were near enough to be jeopardized.

It is estimated that a spark from the engine of No. 1, which pulled out at 4.30, caused the fire. Mrs. Thompson, who dwells in the section house, first saw the flames; they were breaking through the platform at the west end of the shed. It is possible that at that time all the material in the building was stored, as but a few moments elapsed before the shed was enveloped in fire.

One box car was empty; the other was loaded full of way freight, in which was a large consignment of ammunition for E. A. McKee—120 lbs. powder, 7,000 ball cartridges, etc. For thirty minutes after the fire broke out the cartridges, a foolish custom that compels rebellious soldiers of the skirmishing at Flanders. The powder exploded with a tremendous report, and for a few seconds flying fire filled the air.

The freight shed was a frame structure 325 ft. long. It was surrounded by a wide platform, when on one end of the shed was a large double door, which was kept in the freight building. There were some 800 volumes of costly books, valued at \$1,500.

A chemical engine was well handled and did excellent service. Had not the recent reorganization of the brigade been brought about, the C.P.R. would have had a new section house to build. The large double door, which was kept in the freight building, was being fitted to do service temporarily as freight offices.

MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED.

Bert Fyfe Appropriates a Horse

The Authorities Appro-

prate Bert.

On Sunday morning Const. Fleming, stationed at Caron, arrested a man named Bert Fyfe on a charge of horse stealing.

The particulars as told by Andrew Mackenzie before Seymour Green, J.P. on Monday are the following:—

H. J. Montgomery of Prince Albert recently bought a band of horses at Calgary and engaged Mackenzie to drive them to Prince Albert. Mackenzie reached Medicine Hat with the band on Monday, August 6th, and there fell in with Fyfe, who was travelling east riding on a badly used up pony. They journeyed together to Swift Current, Fyfe riding a horse out of the band and assisting in driving the horses. On last Friday morning at Swift Current Fyfe had disappeared, his pony had disappeared, and a first-class brown mare out of the band had also disappeared. Mackenzie scoured the country and sighted Fyfe's pony about 12 miles from Swift Current. This aroused his suspicions. Using the wires he learned that a man wearing a grey cap and riding on a brown mare was making fast time towards

Moose Jaw. Mackenzie came to Moose Jaw Saturday night, swore out a warrant, was driven by H. F. Anable to Caron early on Sunday morning, and there waylaid the horse thief.

Fyfe acknowledged the theft saying he took the mare under circumstances which it would be useless to explain to the court. He was committed, and Corp. Marshall conveyed him to Regina on Monday night.

The prisoner is a short, lightly built man apparently under 30 years of age. He by no means has the appearance of a "tough." To the scribe he made the usual request of the man who by his own act has landed in trouble, viz., that the matter be kept out of the papers. The soft hearted reporter assured Mr. Fyfe that if his own feelings were ruling power, no mention would be made of the affair, but that unfortunately such a course would not subserve the ends of justice, and that it would never do to withhold a warning which might beneficially influence a great number of people. The reporter meanwhile had an inward consciousness that His Lordship will give Mr. Fyfe a residence for some time where publicity will in no wise disturb him.

HOUSE TO LET.

House to let on Fairbairn street, property of Mrs. Lettman. Apply to Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw.

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted, a good girl to go to Cadzow, Wm. light. A family of three. Apply to MRS. J. T. BELLAMY.

Servant Girl Wanted.

Wanted a servant girl at once. Apply to MRS. SLYMOORE GREEN.

O. B. FYFE, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

HEALEY'S

Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

ever opened in Moose Jaw.

—20—20—

Prices away down. Terms Cash
THOS. HEALEY'S
Confectionery Store.

Main Street, Moose Jaw

HUGH FERGUSON

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Main Street, Moose Jaw.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

A. A. Meller

CARRIES A
COMPLETE
STOCK OF

Sportsmen's Supplies.

LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for hire and sale. All branches of repairing attended to thoroughly and promptly.

... TERMS CASH ...

R. E. DORAN.

WHY SEND YOUR MONEY OUT OF TOWN?

When we can give you—

BOOTS & SHOES

As good and as cheap for Cash.

—A We have still a few—

SIDE SADDLES

which we will sell at cost to clear them out. Buy your harness from us; all manufactured from genuine oak leather; we use nothing else.

R. E. DORAN.

I. M. CHALMERS

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR SUMMER

In each department the above is complete.

Our stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** is second to none. The growing tendency of our trade in this line is due direct to the Manufacturers. Those who wear McPherson's shoe once prefer no other; they are composed of excellent material, give good service, fit well and give the foot an appearance of neatness.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

In our Grocery Department we have added a new line, we purpose keeping all kinds of fruits in season. At present we have St. Michael Oranges, Messina Lemons, Bananas 40 cents, California Honey in Comb, Pie Plant, Cabbage, etc.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

Oak side boards, bedroom suits and secretaries now in stock also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Times Supplement.

MOOSE JAW, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

REGINA LETTER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

might be objectionable and yet necessary, and it was for the Assembly to determine whether the objectionable nature of the bill overbalanced the necessities mentioned. People in his district at any rate, were becoming alive to the necessity of paying taxes; they realized that there was not a sufficient expenditure of government money to properly improve the country; as a consequence they were beginning to avail themselves of the Statute Labor ordinance. They did not choose to avail themselves of the Municipal ordinance, as that carried with it certain responsibilities which they did not care to assume. It was unfair that people who were willing to help themselves should be left without the means of doing so; and it was the duty of this Assembly to put the whole country in a position to help itself, and this bill would secure that end. Under the provisions of this Act, a tax of eighty cents only would be imposed on each 160 acres; 75 per cent of the money raised in a Statute Labor district would go to the Labor district, and provide a certain amount of cash which would aid the proper working of such districts. It would encourage the erection of statute labor districts, for the people who did not combine themselves in that way would not so directly and largely share in this revenue, whilst on the other hand it would put a premium on the efforts of those who helped themselves.

Messrs. McKay, Magrath, Dr. Brett and Clementson opposed the measure on the ground that it would be detrimental to immigration. Mr. Magrath in his speech characterized the present system of expending money on public works as "villainous."

Mr. Betts contended that if the Dominion Government were made to pay what they owe us, there would be no necessity for raising more money.

Mr. Haultain found himself ready to agree with a great deal that had been said by the introducer of the bill, and not prepared to coincide with much that been said against the bill. At the same time he would have to vote against the measure. He did not believe in direct taxation being held up as a bug-bear *per se*. This tax did not come within his idea of what is called "single tax," which he held should tax land values, and it did not appear to him equitable that an acre of land in an uncultivated tract should be taxed the same as an acre or improved land. He deprecated so much weight being given to the argument that taxation would be harmful to immigration, and that should not be so delicate as to what outsiders would think. But he considered the bill premature. Most of the taxes would fall on the actual settler instead of on the large corporations. He was not opposed to direct taxation on principle; but he did not think they had exhausted their means of helping the people to help themselves. Regarding the system followed in spending money on roads and bridges, he agreed that it was a bad one, but the hands of the Executive were tied when each of the 26 members insisted as he did on his full one-twenty-sixth share, no matter

how little urgent, as compared with other districts, were the needs of his particular district.

Mr. Insinger was in favor of the bill and supported the principle that all the land of the country should be taxable, whether it be residential or non-residential. As to the argument that the C.P.R. and other railway companies and corporations owned large tracts of land that could not be taxed, he (Mr. Insinger) held that the Assembly should put itself in the way of securing the abolition of such exemptions.

Mr. Dill thought that the attacks that had been made on the present system of public works expenditure were unwarranted, and honestly believed that the people of his locality got more benefit now than they could under any other system.

Mr. Mowat was a single-taxer, and the principle of the single tax was that the land should bear all the taxes required for the government of the country. Some of the details of the bill were hardly in accordance with the views held by single taxers; but these details might be changed. For instance, the indiscriminate tax per acre could easily be changed to land value.

Mr. Oliver ably and very cleverly summed up and combatted the arguments which had been advanced against the bill, premising his remarks by commenting on the anomaly of so many members, themselves in favor of the general principle of the bill, yet at the same time announcing that they would vote against it.

The motion for second reading was defeated on the following vote:—

Ayes: Mowat, Insinger, Oliver and Prince—4.

Nays: Betts, McKay, Myers, Brett, Knowlton, Magrath, Page, Dill, Haultain, Neff, Wilkins, Boucher, Clementson, Davidson, Lineham, Clinkskill, Sutherland and Jelly—18.

GENERAL NOTES.

REGINA, Aug. 14.—Mr. Walter Bole, of your town, spent a couple of days here renewing old acquaintanceship. He visited the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon.

With the arrival of Dr. Brett, of Banff, and C. A. Magrath, of Lethbridge, the Assembly is complete.

Dr. Brett lunched with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday.

Mr. Magrath arrived yesterday from Ottawa whither he had been called owing to the reported serious illness of his father, whom, however, he left out of danger. Senator Perley is in the capital to-day.

Mr. McDonald, Editor of the Leader, returned this morning from a trip to Winnipeg.

It is understood that E. V. Hutchison, B.A., of Dartford, Ont., succeeds Mr. Bean as assistant principal of the public school. I have heard strong and apparently very wide-spread unfavorable comment on the action of the school trustees in this matter, and I am informed that certain circumstances in connection with it, which will be ventilated in the press, reflect rather severely on some of the trustees.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm, barrister, will very shortly, in all probability, hang out his shingle in Prince Albert, as strong inducements and encouragement have been held out to him to practice his profession there. "Bob" is very popular here and his departure would be regretted by his many friends.

On Friday last all the members of the Assembly then in town called at Government House and paid their respects to Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, whom they were glad to find almost completely convalescent. His Honor will in a day or two go to Banff to recuperate.

At a meeting of the town council last

evening the rate of assessment was raised from 15 to 17 mills on the dollar.

Dr. J. M. Creamer, V.S., is making a second inspection of stock in the Prince Albert district.

Mr. Morris Clarke is having a residence built on the corner of Smith street and Eleventh avenue.

The stonework of the basement of the new English church is complete.

The plastering of the new court house is finished, and the interior furnishings are progressing rapidly. The contract for the hot water heating apparatus has, it is understood, been awarded to a Toronto firm.

Three brothers, Joseph, Peter and William Vissaw, of Pleasant Plains, were charged before Justice Richardson to-day with stealing, or having in their possession, some harness, while travelling to Prince Albert on the Fort Ellis trail. The harness was the property of Luke Battenby, of Pleasant Plains. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for a week.

"Prof." Johnny Carter, of True, Steel & Co., sang and joked a portion of his into good humor three or four days last week, and, as a consequence, Dr. True did a rushing business in mineral salts, and Dr. Parker "sized" up quite a number of our mouths and pockets.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, architect, who has been residing at Galveston, Texas, the past few months, has returned to Regina.

Mrs. Smith, mother of John and Thomas Smith and Mrs. McNeil, of the Palmer House, died on Saturday last, after outliving by seventeen years the allotted three score and ten. The funeral which took place on Sunday, was very large as the family were amongst our earliest and most respected settlers.

Mrs. S. Marling, of Pense, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robt. Blair.

The answer in history given in the late examinations and quoted in your last issue reminds me of a few extraordinary ridiculous answers told me as having been given at the same examinations.

The first is on the same lines as yours. It says: "Sir John Macdonald was Governor 'General,' he did a great deal of good for 'Canada' by dying in 1812 at the capture 'of Quebec.'"

An answer to a question in agriculture exhibits a marvelous facility of metaphor and wonderful trust in Providence. Asked how he would proceed to cultivate a certain piece of land, he said: "First of all I would 'plough the field so that it would look like black silk velvet spread upon a marble table. After putting in the seed, I would 'harrow it, then nothing would remain to be done but to pray to God for rain, see that the gophers and weeds did not become too numerous, and trust in Providence that the poor farmer would have a good 'price for his grain and plenty of it.'"

For down-right self-conceit and impudence the following takes the doughnut. Asked in the book-keeping paper to explain the balance sheet, an old-timer—evidently, or how about a "long" career—says: "During 'a long and successful business career I 'have never heard of such a thing as a balance sheet, and I think I know a great deal more about book-keeping than any of 'the examiners. However, if you as a sub-examiner, think you can explain the thing 'drop me a line.'"

The Premier, Mr. Haultain, has been waited upon by a large deputation, embracing some of the leading and most influential citizens, and asked to accept the nomination for South Regina in the approaching Territorial elections. He is reported to have replied that the nomination would be personally gratifying and acceptable, but, before giving a final answer he wished to consult the wishes of his present constituency.

Bert Fife, brought here some days ago on a charge of stealing near Moose Jaw, a horse, the property of a man named Montgomery, of Prince Albert, has been sentenced by Judge Richardson to three months imprisonment. CAPITAL.

"Historic Quebec."

A neatly printed little book descriptive of the historic city of Quebec and its picturesque surroundings, has been received. The different points of interest in and around the ancient city are charmingly described, and there are fine illustrations of Wolfe's monument on the Plains of Abraham, the Martello towers, the new Chateau Frontenac hotel on the Pointe du Dufferin Terrace, the old Breakneck stairs, Falls of Montmorency, etc., etc. "Historic Quebec" is sent free, on application to the publisher of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or to the manager of the Chateau Frontenac.

Non-Professional Examinations.

The regulations governing the non-professional examinations for teachers' certificates in 1894 have been amended for 1895 as follows:

THIRD CLASS.

Prose Literature: Tales of the White Hills and Sketches—Nathaniel Hawthorne (No. 40 of the Riverside Literature Series—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston); Tales from Shakespeare—Charles and Mary Lamb (No. 42 English Classic Series—Effingham, Maynard & Co., New York); Text—Welsh's English Composition (for 1895.)

SECOND CLASS.

Prose Literature: Kenilworth—Walter Scott; Goldwin Smith's Cowper in Englishmen of Letters Series; Text—Gunn's: Outlines of Rhetoric—Ginn & Co., Boston; Poetical Literature: Tennyson's Recollections of the Arabian Nights; The Poet; The Lady of Shalott; The Lotus Eaters; The Morte d'Arthur; The Day Dream; The Brook; The Voyage; The Holy Grail.

FIRST CLASS.

Prose Literature: Kenilworth—Walter Scott; Selections from Goethe as in 1894.

Poetry: Merchant of Venice; Richard II; King Lear.

The selections in literature for candidates for promotion and entrance are to be the same for 1895 as for 1894.

Business Man, Attention.

Is your business worth advertising? Do you advertise it? Where do you advertise it? The most successful business men in America declare that from money spent in NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING are the best returns reaped.

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES claims—and is ready to prove the claim—that it circulates almost twice as widely in the Moose Jaw District as any other newspaper.

THE TIMES does not cut rates. It calculates to give value for the price charged for space. That it does give value is proven by a constantly increasing patronage. Money spent in advertising in THE TIMES is money well spent.

Town Council.

His Worship Mayor Gass occupied the chair at the council chamber on Monday evening and at the board were present Councillors Fletcher, Stunt and and Hitchcock.

Numerous accounts were presented. Richards & Bradshaw, Winnipeg, communicated that their clients were ready to purchase the town debentures on the same terms as were formerly offered.

The Finance Committee recommended that H. W. Carter's tender for lease of ground floor of the hall be accepted, and that Seymour Green's account of \$4.10 be paid. Report adopted.

Accounts of H. U. Borison, \$38.70, and Caleb Langford, \$35.00, salary to 12th of August, were passed on special motion.

The council then went into committee on Coun. Stunt's fire by-law which received first and second reading at last meeting and the purport of which has been published. A single amendment was made—in the clause providing for the attendance of men at the burning of garbage, etc., the number "two" was amended to read "four" and the by-law was finally passed.

A fire brigade committee consisting

of Messrs. Melhuish, Meller, Rollo and Slater was given a hearing in reference to the requirements of the newly-organized volunteer brigade. They ask for rubber coats, new hose, and hose couplings, soda bags, badges, mitts, ladder supports, chains for grappling irons, etc., etc., and that the brigade be given complete control of the fire hall.

A motion passed that the Fire Brigade be asked to hand in a complete list of their requirements for the efficient equipment of the brigade, and that F. A. Meller be paid \$2.00 a month from this date to keep the engine constantly in shape for emergencies.

After an enquiry from Coun. Hitchcock regarding the effect of dry weather on the recently laid cinder crossings, the council adjourned.

Boharm Jottings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOHARM, Aug. 13.—Wheat cutting seems to be nearly all done in this district.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred on Wednesday last, as Mr. F. Fowler was cutting wheat on the Carle place. He and his man drove home for dinner and as usual hitched his horse, "Fred," to a post. While they were eating their dinner, the horse broke loose and took his departure with the cart alone—leaving the occupants to finish their meal—thinking he had better get back and see how the other horses were getting along. Mr. Fowler came out in time to see him take his hurried departure hurtling to the valley where Mr. Johnston's horses were tethered, he leaped upon the back of one and went in hot pursuit after Fredly. When only a few rods behind, his horse bolted at a large stone, throwing him over his head and jumping upon him. Luckily no bones were broken and by good careful nursing—which he no doubt received—we are glad to see Mr. Fowler quite himself again.

Our detective is hard at work; he thinks he is sure of the man he is after. From the size of the footprint he is small in stature but says that what he lacks in body he makes up in importance. All he wants now is the measure of his boot.

Miss Barber, of Regina, is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Brotherhood, of St. Thomas, Ont., who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mahlon Johnston, for the past three months, left for her home on Tuesday evening's train.

On Friday last a large flock of sheep driven from Maple Creek en route for Moose Jaw, passed through this place. We understand they are for sale or will swap for cattle. The round trip was made in about three weeks.

The patrons of the creamery are all badly put out with the conduct of their milk drawer, as he did not notify them of the breakdown at the creamery and that he would not be around on Tuesday for their milk and they all had their milk on the stand as usual, consequently it was all spoiled.

On Saturday last as Mr. Richard Wilson was making his usual trip with cream, by some reason unknown his horse became unmanageable and ran away, making a wreck of his buggy and spilling his cream.

We don't think it fair to take advantage of a man because he chances to fall asleep in a coulie. Peradventure he may be deprived of more sleep than the rest of us; his business may call him out earlier in the morning or later to bed at night. We hope this will not be repeated.

OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

Stick to the Point.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Having a higher opinion of the *Chronicle* brain carrier than to assume him utterly benighted, I simply quote from *The Chronicle* issue of July 27th: "Had however the Legislative Assembly taken up the question with the same persistence and energy that have been devoted by it to other questions, that for instance of provincial autonomy." As this is the only question alluded to by *The Chronicle* out of the "other" questions mentioned, and "for instance" it is hard for an average man to regard the allusion other than sneeringly or lightly made.

As one subject is about all I can handle at a time *The Chronicle* would oblige by admitting or refuting my statement re Prairie Fires. When that is settled, I would be glad to give him a little information on the benefits that we might naturally expect from Provincial Autonomy.

I am yours truly,

A SETTLER SINCE '83.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

AND

CHICAGO

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenai Gold mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

and all points in Eastern Canada, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Bertha secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul; H. Swinford, general agent, Winnipeg.

H. J. BELAÏH.

Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.